

New-York Daily Tribune

FRIDAY, MARCH 25, 1864.

Terms of the Tribune.
 Single copy.....3 cents.
 Daily subscribers, one year (101 issues).....\$3.
 Semi-weekly subscribers, one year (26 issues).....\$1.
 Foreign (104 issues).....\$3.
 Foreign (26 issues).....\$1.
 Payable in advance.
 Address THE TRIBUNE, New York.

To Correspondents.
 No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Writers are intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications. All business letters for this office should be addressed to "The Tribune," New-York.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

The first results of the formidable expedition now moving up the Red River have reached us. A portion of our forces, under Gen. A. J. Smith, captured Fort De Russy, a very strong Rebel fortification on the river, on the 14th inst. Full particulars of the affair are printed in our telegraphic columns.

Gov. Gilmore of New-Hampshire has issued a proclamation stating that the deficiency under the call for 500,000 men is 600 men. There was an excess of 291 men under the 300,000 call, and these are credited to the State as well as the re-enlisted veterans numbering 1,767 men. The new requirement being for 2,636, leaves 609 more to raise above stated. Gov. G. calls upon the people to fill up the quota at once, and to unite in reiterating the statement that "there shall never be another draft in the old Granite State."

An official order condensing the Army of the Potomac into three corps, and relieving certain Generals, seems to indicate that the long silence on the Rapidan may very soon be broken. Gen. Grant has set his face against review, solaces, and other elegant pastimes, and his military steps clearly indicate that he supposes armies created for fighting and not for holiday parades and dancing.

The census of 1860 and 1863 of the State of Iowa gave the following figures: Total population in 1860, 674,738; in 1863, 704,162—Increase, 29,424. In 1860 there were 673,225 whites and 1,093 free colored persons. In 1863 there were 354,661 white males, 346,181 females, 1,399 free blacks, and 135,068 persons entitled to vote, of whom 69,121 voted for Slone and 41,938 for Tuttle.

A dispatch from Annapolis says nine hundred prisoners have just landed there from Fortress Monroe. Four hundred of them are sick. Three died on the way. The condition of some is beyond description. Though the funds of the Christian Commission are low, a large shipment of necessities was sent from here to-day.

The second regiment raised by the Union League Club of this city, known as the 25th United States Colored Troop, will embark for the seat of war to-morrow. They will receive an elegant stand of colors (presented by the ladies who gave the 50th regiment their flag), in front of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, at 11 o'clock.

Major Gen. Grant spent the whole of Wednesday evening with the President, and left at 10 o'clock for Brady Station, but not for reviewing the army, nor to permanently establish his headquarters there. He will return in a few days, when changes in the organization of the Army of the Potomac will be announced.

On the 18th instant, at Nashville, the citizens of Jo Daviess County (Grant's old home, Illinois, through a committee, presented Lieut. Gen. Grant with a splendid sword, of the finest workmanship, and most magnificently ornamented in silver, gold, and jewels.

A letter from the Army of the Potomac says that a lieutenant and seven privates of a Louisiana regiment came into our lines on Wednesday as deserters, and made the usual statements of demoralization in the Rebel ranks.

Some 200 bales of Government cotton, valued at \$10,000, were burned near the depot at Knoxville, Tenn., on Wednesday, by three boys, supposed to have been incited by resident Rebels.

Major Isaac Sandford of New-York, on duty in the Army of the Cumberland for a year, died on Saturday in Louisville, Ky., aged 33. His wife was with him to the end.

Forrest is reported at Bolivar, Tenn., with 7,000 men, stopping men moving North. Grierson's cavalry is out, looking after the Rebels.

CONGRESS.

SENATE, March 24.—The bill to prevent military interference came up as unfinished business. Mr. Howard introduced his speech. Mr. Sanbury congratulated his friend from Kentucky (Mr. Powell) upon the partial success of his efforts to institute inquiries into some of the enormities perpetrated upon the rights of States. Without concluding, Mr. Sanbury gave way. Mr. Doubleday presented a joint resolution of the Legislature of Wisconsin in relation to railroads running from St. Louis to Hudson, on St. Croix Lake, and asking Congressional aid therefor. Referred. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—The Committee on the Judiciary was instructed to inquire into the expediency of proposing an amendment to the Constitution by striking out the article which forbids the laying of a tax on articles exported from any State. The bill providing for the education of naval constructors and engineers at the Naval Academy was recommitted. The House resumed the consideration of the bill declaring the Delaware Bay and Heron Bay to be a military and post road. Mr. Broomall and Mr. Garfield spoke. The morning hour expired before Mr. Garfield concluded his speech. The report of the Committee of Conference on the West Point Academy bill was concurred in. The House went into Committee on the bill memorializing the National Banking law. Mr. Brooks made a speech, and was followed by Mr. Kernan and Mr. Fryn. No vote was taken. Adjourned.

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE, March 24.—Bills were reported: To amend the charter of the Home Insurance Company. Against amending the charter of the Importers' and Traders' Insurance Company. Agreed to. Against amending the act establishing the Board of Commissioners of Emigration. Agreed to. Relative to the Erie Railroad Steamboat Company. Against incorporating the Long Shoremen's Union Protective Association. Agreed to. Mr. Fields called from the table the adverse report of the Harlem-Broadway Railroad bill. Carried. Mr. Dutcher again moved to lay the report on the table. Carried. A communication was received from New-York City transmitting the tax law, and directing attention to the deficiencies between the Common Council and Board of Aldermen. Laid on the table. Bills were introduced: The New-York Underground Railroad bill. To enable the New-York authorities to convey lands.

ASSEMBLY.—Bills were recommitted to be reported complete: Amending the Revised Statutes relative to fees of jurors. Relative to the Children's Aid Society of New-York. Relative to the Trustees of St. Patrick's Cathedral. To incorporate the Clever Fellow Club. To amend the charter of the New-York Eye Infirmary. To incorporate the Richmond Fire Department. To incorporate the New-York State Temperance Society. To amend the charter of the Security Fire Insurance Company. The bill to enlarge the powers of the Institute for orphans of patriots was ordered to be engrossed. The bill to incorporate the Union Trust Company was passed. Bills were ordered to a third reading: Relative to State Prisons. Making appropriation for the payment of bonuses to volunteers. Recross. Bills were advanced to third reading: To incorporate the Brooklyn Turnpike; to amend the charter of Syracuse; to amend the charter of the Sag Harbor Savings Bank; to amend the charter of the Brooklyn Dime Savings Bank; for the relief of the Utica Steam Woolen Mills. Adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

A fire in Cincinnati, on Wednesday evening, consumed two blocks fronting on the levee, including Pemberton & Woodward's Novelty Works, the Quarter-master's building, carpenter shop, and a number of stores. The loss to the Government, is estimated at from \$10,000 to \$15,000. The official papers were all saved. The total loss was from \$65,000 to \$70,000.

The large shot and shell foundry and pattern shop of Albright & Stropp at Mauch Chunk, Pa., was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss \$50,000, on which there is an insurance of \$12,000. The large water-wheel, 41 feet in diameter, was the only part saved.

Thomas McGowan yesterday, while engaged in a quarrel with Patrick Brennan in Park street, struck him in the forehead with a piece of plate glass, inflicting a wound from which he died on Wednesday night. Brennan died, and has not been arrested.

Mr. John W. Wallace of Philadelphia has been appointed Reporter of the decisions of the United States Supreme Court, and goes to Washington immediately. Mr. Wallace's high reputation as a writer and reporter is well known.

Frankford Township, of Sussex County, New-Jersey, has 400 votes; has sent 120 men to fight for the Union; has given freely for their support, and now has raised \$325 for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission.

The so-called Spotted Fever at Long Branch, New-Jersey, has carried off 37 out of 99 cases. It is believed to be caused by bad food, poisonous rye coffee, and bedroom air vitiated by kerosene lamp-smoke.

A storehouse on Hobson's Wharf, Portland, Me., containing hay belonging to the Government, with heading and box-sticks, was burned on Tuesday night.

Dr. John Rodman Cox of Philadelphia, Professor of Chemistry in the Pennsylvania University, died a day or two since, aged 51.

The town of Flushing contributed more than \$7,000 to the Brooklyn Sanitary Fair.

Gold opened at 160 1/2, fell to 160 1/4, and closed 160 1/4 at the Stock Exchange. In the afternoon the quotation closed at 160 1/4. Upon the street, prices were firm. At the Stock Exchange, Coupons of 1861 were 112 1/4; 1862, 112 1/4; 1863, 112 1/4; and 1864, 112 1/4. Border State stocks strong. There was little demand in Federal stocks, which command very full prices. Railway mortgages are higher, but the business in them is small. Holders are not disposed to part with anything in the form of a mortgage. Money has been more active among stockholders. Good Friday is to be kept with unusual strictness, and two days' payments put into one. At 6 1/2 cent the supply is ample for all purposes.

The long fore-shadowed order consolidating and reorganizing the Army of the Potomac is issued at last, and will be found in this morning's paper. The 1st and 2d Army Corps are merged in the 2d, 5th, and 6th—temporarily, says Gen. Meade, but doubtless for the coming campaign. Major-Generals Sykes, Newton, and French, and three Brigadiers, are simultaneously relieved from duty with that army.

We most heartily congratulate the country on the failure of Congress to agree on a proposition whereby the number of cadets at West Point was to have been doubled. The two Houses readily agreed to the doubling, but differed as to the appointment—the House wanting to name the cadets; the Senate insisting that it should be left to the President; so a Quarter of a Million per annum, or such a flexible, is saved. Such luck does not often befall the tax-payers: so let us rejoice when we can!

Another clause raising the allowance of cadets—for subsistence, &c.—from \$30 to \$40 per month, has been agreed to. We presume the \$40 now is less than the \$30 was three or four years ago; but, poor as our country is, impoverished, agonized, and buried under an ever-increasing mountain of debt, we think they should have tried to make the \$30 do.

O, Members of Congress! do you realize that four months of your Session have nearly passed, and yet you have done next to nothing to replenish the Treasury, fortify the National credit, and shore up our sinking currency? How long, O how long?

OUR GREAT FAIR.

We suggest to the Managers of our Sanitary Fair the expediency of making application to the various Railroads centering upon our City, urging them to proffer Excursion Tickets for the Fair at liberal rates. Let each passenger-ticket include a ticket of admission to the Fair, and let proper precautions be taken against the use of these tickets by others than visitors for the Fair's sake. The Hudson River, Harlem, Erie, New-Haven, New-Jersey, and several other Roads, may aid the Fair to thousands of dollars, while helping themselves also, if they will but enter heartily into the work. Even the New-York Central, Pennsylvania, and other remote Roads, might do good at no cost by proffering Excursion Tickets, under proper restrictions, for this occasion.

We care not how high charges for admission may at first be made; but we trust the price will soon be reduced to twenty-five cents, and kept there. The People make the better part of every exhibition; the spectacle of tens of thousands under a common roof, well dressed, courteous, and enjoying themselves, is always worth seeing and paying for. It is a misfortune that our Fair is not all to be under one roof; but let us have prices that will insure a constant throng. We want people to come as customers, expecting to buy; and we cannot afford to shut any out by high prices. We want our whole population to be fired anew with the spirit of patriotism; to which end, we desire that not only shall every man attend himself and bring his wife and children, but come repeatedly. Let us have a Fair that not only Jersey City, Hoboken, Morrisania, &c., &c., must come en masse to see, but that Newark, Paterson, Norwalk, Stamford, &c., will charter special trains to come down to. Better have \$100,000 for the admission of Half a Million People than a larger sum exacted from half the number.

Brooklyn made a capital thing, we understand, from her restaurant, where half the visitors took one meal, if no more, and were satisfied with the fare and charges. Let us have the best restaurant that can be, so that our country friends by thousands may spend the day at the Fair, getting a dinner that they will not wish to forget. Most men feel generous (if ever) after they have been well fed; so let us have refreshments that make their partakers feel happy and kindly disposed.

The aggregate sum received from all the Fairs

yet held on behalf of the Sanitary Commission exceeds a million of dollars. They foot up as follows:

Chicago.....\$10,000 Cleveland.....\$50,000
 Boston.....140,000 Buffalo.....40,000
 Cincinnati.....245,000 Poughkeepsie.....17,100
 Albany.....32,500
 Brooklyn.....400,000 Total.....\$1,019,150

The Metropolitan Fair ought to, and no doubt will, exceed them all combined.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Now that this army, which, spite of its reverses, and its failures in all aggressive movements, the country has steadily regarded with affection and pride, is about to enter on a new campaign under a new commander, we observe with regret an effort to revive in its ranks a sentiment which, for lack of a better name, we must call disloyal McClellanism. Nobody who remembers the history of the Virginia campaign in August, 1862, can have any doubt what the phrase signifies, nor will any one who knows the course of Fitz John Porter's treachery need to be told how disastrous the influence of the McClellan sentiment has occasionally been. But setting aside those worst developments, and referring only to the feeling of personal attachment to McClellan, which, in a portion of the Army of the Potomac, was once so strong as in some measure to alienate his partisans from the Government, and to lead them to regard his claims as paramount to those of the country for which he and they professed to be fighting, we have enough to recollect that is painful, and quite enough to impel us to resent an attempt to reproduce a similar disposition.

Yet we do not direct attention to the subject because we suppose there is danger of the success of this unpatriotic effort. The day is past when it could be regarded as dangerous. The men who make it—in public speeches, in Copperhead newspapers, or however else—deserve just as much condemnation as if they were able to do the mischief they plot; but they simply offer an opportunity of vindicating the army from complicity with their opinions and schemes. With that view, let us state frankly the whole truth about the supposed devotion of the Army of the Potomac to its old commander.

There was a time—before we knew anything about him—when we all believed in McClellan. The army shared the mad folly of the country. It contained some clear-headed and competent soldiers who saw through the man from the beginning, and who, as the reward of their capacity, were undervalued, denied promotion, and shunned in reports ever after, but their opinion had little influence at first on the blind credulity of the army in general. The troops, though distracted by their commander, went on generally trusting him through delays, and successive defeats, and accumulated evidences of his imbecility. During the Peninsula campaign, the men were shut out from the world and fed on *The New-York Herald*, inordinately flattered and otherwise indulged, and were industriously persuaded into the continued belief that, though they won no victories, they had what, on the whole, was considerably better—a General who was capable of winning them if the Government would but give him a large enough army. But it is nevertheless true that, when the Peninsula campaign was abandoned, and McClellan had brought the remnants of his magnificent force back to Alexandria, not more than half the troops retained either their faith in his ability, or their attachment to him personally. Those, however, who still clung to him, clung strongly, and it was always possible to get up a McClellan demonstration on the most approved theatrical principles. It was easy to say, if half a regiment cheered lustily for "George" as he rode by, that he was the idol of his soldiers. The other half, of whom he was not the idol, could only protest by silence. In particular corps—the Second for instance—McClellanism was predominant. In others there was no such sentiment whatever, while among the best general officers of the army, utter disbelief in McClellan's capacity was almost universal.

Seasoned matters of the end of the August campaign, 1862. Pope was defeated, thanks to his own incompetence partly, but largely to McClellan's insubordinate delay in bringing up troops from the Peninsula, and to the refusal of Fitz John Porter to fight under any other leader. The army was gathered under the fortifications of Washington, beaten, somewhat dispirited, and a good deal puzzled at the turn events had taken. McClellan was resigned to its command. It has been represented that he was received with enthusiasm. It is true that a part of the army welcomed him; it is far from true that he was enthusiastically received by the whole. He led it at the rate of six miles a day through Maryland, and before it reached the field of Antietam, a great deal of what enthusiasm there was had cooled. The battle of Antietam was fought under his command, and half lost by his timidity and blundering slowness. The failure to win a complete victory was so plainly due to him, that that battle, which has been widely trumpeted as his best title to fame, did more than everything else to destroy what confidence his troops had in him before; and from that time he never recovered it. Two whole corps passed him in silence—not a single cheer—two days after. Of course he had still a party and a strong one, but never subsequently a majority of the army, except possibly in the days of discouragement that followed Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, when men did not know where to look and were ready for anything as a change.

But the decisive blow to McClellan's prestige was the letter which he wrote in favor of Judge Woodward's election; and it is literally true that after its publication in the army, his popularity among the soldiers was destroyed. For the Army of the Potomac is intensely loyal; hates Copperheads rather more than it hates Rebels; and when the troops heard that Geo. B. McClellan was out for a Copperhead candidate for Governor, they flung him aside in disgust. He has never regained and never can regain his popularity with any considerable portion of the army. There are Generals and other officers who are still known as McClellan men, and whose connection with his personal fortunes has often been an injury to the service and a

help to the Rebellion, but they have little remaining influence with their troops. The mass of the army will heartily welcome Gen. Grant as their commander, and we believe will fight under him as they have never fought before.

FACTS AND FAILURES.

The colonized Freedmen, as we are now informed, are all coming back again. This we venture to call a concrete and circular argument against the plan, unless we are prepared to impose the mortal penalty upon all who, having been transported to foreign climes at the public expense, have the audacity to be frightened from their new homes by fever or famine. When a Black man has once been fairly banished, it is clearly a bit of extreme insolence for him once more to thrust his company upon us. But we do not suppose that Mr. Lincoln has ever, pencil in hand, computed the cost of taking out of the land between three and four millions of laborers. We presume that it is his principal notion that Blacks are extremely troublesome inhabitants, and, to render all to some remote province, so that we may never hear of them again. This is an ancient device of dubious statesmanship—the repetition of an old attempt to shirk responsibility by ignoring duty and resorting to plausible subterfuge. In every land there is a class, for one reason or another, troublesome to Government and society. Were it otherwise, it is easy to see that all government would be an impertinent superfluity. Now, if the regulation and protection by wise and liberal and equal legislation of different classes could be superadded by a mere resort to the summary extinction of those classes, statecraft would be simplicity itself. It was in this way that the Inquisition literally crushed out Protestantism in Spain. It was an unmistakably diabolical work, but nobody can say that it was not thoroughly done. The presence of any ignorant man, no matter of what particular tint he may be, is a misfortune to civilized society, which would be proportionately more comfortable without him; but who proposes for that reason to reverse the policy of Mr. Cade, and to hang all those who cannot read or write? This would be indeed a most delicious world if there were no troublesome people in it, but then it would be this world no longer—something better perhaps, and perhaps something worse, but not the respectable planet which we now inhabit.

We must confess that the Copperhead is a curious and a most contradictory creature to contemplate. Being informed that the plan of Colonizing the Freedmen is a partial failure, he bursts into a complacent rapture, and ejaculates the standard formula, "I told you so!" with a renewed relish. But what, pray, would the man have? Is he for the permanent and eternal Slavery of the Blacks? You cannot get him to say so. Is he for extending equal privileges to the Blacks? Not he! Then is he for Colonization? Why, he is especially delighted when a small Colonization enterprise promises not to succeed very well. The truth is, he welters about in the waters of uncertainty—he has no plan—he has no policy—he forgets that States have a future no less than a present—he is for ridding us of an evil simply by the closing of our eyelids. That, *sempiternum*, too, is a conveniently prognosticant to be a failure both laughable and lamentable.

If a simple solution of this Black Problem is all that is desirable, without any consideration of good faith, brotherhood or benevolence, we have a plan, which if firmly and fearlessly carried out, will rid the land at once of this uncomfortable population. This is simply to slit the throats of all colored people, without distinction of age or sex. Official butchers might be appointed to superintend this humane slaughter, and if the salaries were made large enough, we believe the offices would be filled without any delay or difficulty. Something might be done with a guillotine, worked by steam, and furnished with all modern motive appliances, so that the sweet work of redeeming slaughter might go briskly on, and society soon be washed white in the blood of the Black. "Horrible!" exclaims some tender-hearted doughface! "Dreadful!" leaps some nervous fine lady! "Blasphemous!" roars *The Journal of Commerce*, the sex of which we do not pretend to determine. Not half so dreadful, not half so horrible, Sir or Madam, answer we, as to grant these poor creatures life while you would deprive them of all that makes life lively and desirable! How would you like to live, still depressed, degraded and down-trodden—scorned of your fellow-creatures—cut off from more than a moiety of the activities and ambitions of life—with only an inheritance of hatred and contempt to give to your poor children? Blasphemous, indeed! We are not so learned in theology as some of our neighbors, but we can imagine no bitterer blasphemy than the assumption that the good God has created a race of men, with the instincts but without the power of progress—that He has put a Tantalus soul into each of these eable bodies, and so left millions of his children at the mercy of insatiable desires and ridiculous impulses. He is the blasphemer who attributes to the Deity this work of the Devil! He is the atheist who charges upon the Creator the crimes of the creature!

It is indeed curious that we should, in considering these important topics, argue, project, and determine, without the slightest regard for the wishes of those parties who are the most nearly concerned. Gentlemen coolly talk of Blacks, not as if they were men and women, but rather inert and material objects, to be treated just as we treat the hills, when we would build a railway with due economy of distance. The labor of the Black has added incalculable millions to the wealth of this country, but much as we do love money, we are asked to divest ourselves of this labor, worth infinitely more than our capital. Even the most thoroughly practical promptings of material interest cannot save us from the savage selfishness of indulging our prejudices. To be sure, in the long run, we suppose that our love of the dollar will get the better of our hatred of the negro. It must come to that, we fancy, at last. There is not a man in New-England or New-York, engaged in buying, selling, spinning, or weaving cotton, or in

selling cotton goods, who would not be frightened out of his equanimity if he were assured that a plan had been devised and confidently determined upon, for sending all our Black Agricultural Population out of the country. He would give very liberal sums with uncommon readiness, not to promote but to prevent such a disastrous and wasteful consummation as that. We even believe that the conductors of *The Journal of Commerce* would themselves pay down liberally to balk such a ruinous experiment. Black Colonization is an excellent thing to talk about, when a man does not care to talk of something else; but if it should really be resolved upon, and appear feasible, nowhere would there be longer faces than in Wall Street.

RELIEF FOR EAST TENNESSEE.

We are aware of no general response from New-York to the appeal recently made in behalf of East Tennessee. Col. N. G. Taylor spoke to a large meeting at Cooper Institute, stating clearly and impressively the claims of his constituents on the loyal people of the North, whom the war has not impoverished as it has them. How much has since been given in this city? What organized effort is there to raise funds? Have we done anything to relieve the urgent necessities of a population the bravest, most loyal, most devoted, and most cruelly injured, in the whole Union.

Massachusetts has contributed \$71,813, and her gifts are still increasing. Mr. Everett prints a daily list of subscriptions averaging more than two thousand dollars. They come from all sources; from almost every man whose name is eminent commercially, or politically, or socially, or professionally. It seems to have been a matter of honor among the solid men of Boston to give to this fund. Why is New-York less generous? We ought to be spurred into emulation of a charity so beneficent, if we do not spontaneously recognize the duty to share in some degree the burdens which the War has laid on East Tennessee.

An agent who has been sent out to distribute the Massachusetts fund reports that he is called on to relieve not merely suffering and want, but absolute destitution. Thousands of loyal men and women have lost literally everything by their fidelity to the Union, and are to-day dependent on the army commissariat for food. Their farms have been ravaged; they need tools, stock, seed, and the means of hiring labor, to resume their cultivation. They have no homes left. They are like a people suddenly planted in the midst of a fertile country, compelled to trust to their own industry, but without any means to make it productive. The charity which they will accept is not to support them idle. What can a few hundred thousand dollars do for the population of half a State? It is to put them once more on their feet, to enable them to live in the country they have nobly defended, to make the territory again capable of feeding the Union armies.

The generous subscriptions of Massachusetts are due in a great measure to the press and to legislative discussion of the subject—an appropriation of \$100,000 having been reluctantly rejected as unconstitutional—but they have been greatly increased by the efforts of Mr. Everett, who has acted as Treasurer, and whose daily printed accounts of his receipts kept alive the interest of the people. We urge earnestly that some eminent citizen of New-York should undertake the same office. He can find no difficulty in getting funds if he will but try. We think Mr. Everett's way a good one, and our columns are open to whomsoever will use them for the same purpose.

LARGE SALE OF BOOKS.—The sale of rare books, commenced by Mr. Copley at the Trade Sale Rooms, No. 47 Broadway, on Wednesday night, was continued last evening when some valuable works were presented, among them Audubon's Birds, in nine volumes, which brought \$1,147 3/4; Audubon's Quadrupeds, six volumes, \$315; Selby's British Ornithology, four volumes, \$290; Muesse's French and Muesse's Royal, six volumes, \$235; Gullray, \$125; Lardner's Encyclopaedia, 122 volumes, \$109; London Pattern, 21 volumes, \$5 3/4 a volume. There was a large attendance of gentlemen from all parts of the Union, and the bidding was spirited. The sale will be concluded to-night.

WINTER GARDEN.—This is the last night but one of the performance of the "Ticket-of-Leave-Man." How long it would run must be matter of conjecture; but previous engagements compel the closing of the season, so far as Mr. and Mrs. Florence are concerned. To-night they will have a special benefit or testimonial, and receive the congratulations of their friends upon their long and brilliant success. To-morrow night they appear for the last time, positively.

MILITARY BALL.—Company G, 71st Regiment, gave a grand ball last evening, at Irving Hall, which was largely attended. On the stage were two tents used by the regiment in their three months' campaigns in Pennsylvania and Virginia, surrounded by stacks of muskets and other military accoutrements. The hall was prettily decorated with flags, and the affair passed off pleasantly and to the satisfaction of all concerned.

LAUGHING GAS AND MUSIC.—Dr. Colton and the "Excelsior Old Folks," will give a combined entertainment of laughter and song, at the Cooper Institute, on Saturday afternoon, for ladies and misses, and on Monday evening for the public.

SPEECHES AND ADDRESSES OF WENDILL PHILLIPS.—Though a nation of talkers, genuine eloquence is appreciated among us, whenever it appears. This is doubtless the secret of Wendell Phillips' immense popularity as a speaker, even when the burden of his speech was heartily disapproved. The new and elegant volume of his speeches and addresses, just issued by Messrs. Walker, Wise & Co. of this city, cannot fail, therefore, to sell beyond any similar volume ever issued in this country.

GRACE GREENWOOD IN THE ARMY.—The charming Grace Greenwood (Mrs. Lippincott) visited the 2d Corps last week by invitation of the 1st Division Lecture Association, and on Wednesday, Friday and Saturday evenings, and Monday evening of this week, lectured to large and greatly interested audiences at the lecture-hall of the 1st (Gen. Caldwell's) Division. Maj. Gen. Warren and wife, Gen. Caldwell and wife, Gens. Kilpatrick and Owen, and many other distinguished officers and civilians attended the lectures and paid their respects to the fair lecturer. On Thursday (St. Patrick's day) Mrs. Lippincott, attended by Gen. Caldwell and staff and several ladies, was present at the hurdle-race near Stevensburg, and enjoyed the sports of the day, as also St. Patrick's banquet of the Irish Brigade in the evening. On Sunday, the same party visited the picket-line on the Rapidan. During all her stay in the army Mrs. L. was the recipient of constant and distinguished courtesies at the hands of many of the leading officers of the corps. The entire course of lectures was a complete success, and the Association derives the highest credit in offering to the gentlemen of the 2d Corps so rare a patriotic and literary treat.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.
WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 24, 1864.
GEN. GRANT AND THE LADIES AT WILLARD'S.
 The ladies at Willard's convened in one of the large parlors last evening and dispatched a messenger to Gen. Grant, with the request that he would give them an interview. He good-naturedly came down from his room and underwent a levee, in the course of which he frequently had to give his autograph. A smiling request from one lady to let the crowd go to the army to see the grand review was admixtly denied by the General, with the reply that "When Mrs. Grant should come down for that purpose he would be pleased to see them also."

The persistent dame recurred to the happiness she had enjoyed at the recent ball in the army. The General was compelled to tell her flatly that had he been in command, no ball would have been permitted, and he added that when he heard in the West that the grand review that had been alluded to was to be got up for him, he had telegraphed an order to squelch it; and he said, in conclusion, there has been too much of this nonsense in the Army of the Potomac. It must be stopped.

CONCESSIONS TO FRANK BLAIR.

Frank Blair having got through with the work assigned to him to do in the House, and having the certainty of being unseated by Knox in near prospect, is said to have demanded, that the resignation of his commission be canceled, and that he be sent back as Major-General to a command in McPherson's corps, and to have obtained these concessions.

GENERALS SURVIVED.

The wedding of the military malignants, as the puritans called them, has commenced. Sykes, Newton, and French are understood to be out of command and indefinitely hung up.

THE COLONIZATION SWINDLE.

The colonization of the colored men of this District and Maryland to Hayti turns out to have been a cruel swindle. The agents promised those married sixteen and a half acres of land, and the single eight acres, all with houses on and improvements, and with six months provisions ahead, and promised that they should be colonized in a body. As soon as they were landed they were met by a crowd of farmers, among whom they were immediately and arbitrarily distributed by a Government official. Their protestations availed nothing. They were worked in the fields for six months, were suitably fed and clothed, and at the end of that time were cast adrift, the season having ended, with literally nothing for their half year's toil and privations.

They encountered a prejudice moreover as foreigners more intolant and personal than the prejudice against color in the United States they had been persuaded to emigrate away from. Their departure from the island was prohibited and closely watched. To all intents and purposes they were subject slaves in a foreign country to negro farmers who could not speak English. What is saved from this wretched experiment is being cared for at the Freedmen's village.

SICK MEN TO THE REAR.

Three hundred and fifty-five sick from the Third Corps reached Alexandria to-day. Clearing the decks for action.

OFFICIAL.

The following order has been promulgated: HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON, 22d Army Corps, WASHINGTON, March 23, 1864.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 73.—[EXTRACT.] In accordance with Special Orders No. 119, War Department, A. G. O., March 16, 1864, the following regiments of the Veteran Reserve Corps are relieved from duty under Brigadier-General J. H. Martindale, and are announced as the 1st Brigade, V. R. C., under Col. H. H. Bush, with headquarters in such place in this city as shall be designated by the Commander: 1st Regiment V. R. C., 6th Regiment V. R. C., 9th Regiment V. R. C., 19th Regiment V. R. C., 23d Regiment V. R. C., 24th Regiment V. R. C. All returns from the 1st Brigade, V. R. C., will be forwarded direct to these headquarters.

By command of Maj. Gen. Augur.
 J. H. TAYLOR, Chief of Staff and A. A. G.
 Official—C. H. RAYMOND, A. A. G.

COL. DAHLGREN'S BODY NOT GIVEN UP.

The Star has the following: "The steamer Baltimore, Acting-Master Mitchell, which left here on Monday morning with Admiral Dahlgren, who was down to Fortress Monroe, expecting to receive the body of his son, arrived up this morning with the Admiral on board, he having been again unsuccessful in his mission. The last flag of truce boat brought down a number of wounded soldiers, but did not bring down the remains of Col. Dahlgren as expected. "Col. Ould, the Confederate Agent for the exchange of prisoners, sent a verbal message 'that the man who had buried the body could not be found in time to get it ready for transportation just yet, but that it would be sent down as soon as possible.' This promise gives the officers at Old Point and numerous relatives and friends of the deceased hopes that his remains will shortly be delivered to his afflicted father and family."

THE LATE STORM.

Capt. McCaill describes the late storm as one of the most terrific that has ever occurred. It blew and stormed with tremendous fury. A number of vessels in the Roads were tossed about by the storm, and some of them driven ashore and damaged. Three schooners were made total wrecks. Four lives were lost.

CONSOLIDATION.

An order will soon be issued, consolidating the 1st and 3d Corps, to be attached to the 9th, under Gen. Sedgewick.

GOING TO WORK.

Lieut.-Gen. Grant and staff arrived at headquarters to-day. He has ordered the army to be at once ready for inspection. He was received with much enthusiasm.

GEN. HATCOCK.